JEWISH POPULATION STATISTICAL HANDBOOK (in 5 volumes)

Volume 3:
The Jewish Population of Ukraine and Belarus (1900–2019)

VILENSKY IGOR

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This handbook contains statistical information on the Jewish population of Europe since the mid-18th Century. The figures presented in the handbook are compiled from various sources. Most tables are based on population censuses and official data from state statistical agencies. The author has translated the names of populated areas into English. This handbook is intended for researchers in the field of Jewish historical demography. The handbook consists of five volumes:

Volume 1: The Jewish Population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1765 census).

Volume 2: The Jewish Population of the Russian Empire (1794–1914).

Volume 3: The Jewish Population of Ukraine and Belarus (1900–2019).

Volume 4: The Jewish Population of Europe (1800–1930).

Volume 5: The Jewish Population of the German Empire (1800–1900).

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1. UKRAINE

The permanent presence of Ashkenazi Jews in Ukrainian lands is relatively recent in historical terms. This occurred in the 14th Century, when the territory of modern-day Ukraine became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and then the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Earlier dates mentioned in literature are not supported by documents or archaeological excavations. After the Union of Lublin in 1569, all Ukrainian lands became part of the Lesser Poland Province of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. During this period, Jewish migration to the east began. Jews primarily settled in Right-Bank Ukraine. After Left-Bank Ukraine became part of the Russian Empire in 1654, Jews, with rare exceptions, remained in Polish territory. Only after the three partitions of Poland in the late 18th Century did Jews begin to migrate to Left-Bank Ukraine from other provinces of the Russian Empire.

By the beginning of the 19th Century, four regions of Jewish settlement had emerged: Right-Bank Ukraine with the largest Jewish population; Left-Bank Ukraine, where Jews settled among the Ukrainian population; and the Novorossiya governorates, where Jews arrived along with other settlers. Jews in Western Ukraine (Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovina) became part of Austria. The percentage of the Jewish population in Right-Bank and Western Ukraine was higher than in other Ukrainian territories even at the beginning of the 20th Century. In 1800, 187,600 Jews lived on the territory of modern-day Ukraine, of which 103,000 lived in Eastern Galicia, 4,600 in Northern

Bukovina, 6,300 in Transcarpathia, 68,000 in Right-Bank Ukraine, 5,400 in Left-Bank Ukraine and the Novorossiya governorates.

By the beginning of the 21st Century, Jews had virtually disappeared from Ukraine. According to the 2001 Ukrainian census, 103,591 people identified themselves as Jews. After 2001, Jews continued to leave Ukraine. In 2022, 13,570 Jews repatriated to Israel alone[1], another 693 in 2023[2]. At the beginning of 2025, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel, 30,600 Jews lived in Ukraine[3].

Small Jewish communities remained in Kiev (Kyiv), Dnepr, Odessa, Kharkov and other cities of the country. According to Internet sites, the United Jewish Community of Ukraine (UJCU), the Federation of Jewish Communities of Ukraine (FEOU) and the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine (VAAD) operate in Ukraine. The JJCU includes 143 Jewish communities and organisation[4], in FEOU — 178[5]. Information about the activities of some charitable organizations and religious communities can be found online, but determining how many are active is quite difficult. Unfortunately, even in Dnepr, home to the largest

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[1] נתונים על עלייה לישראל מאוקראינה ורוסיה בשנת 2022

[2] Новости Кнессета. 2024 год: на 42% меньше репатриантов, чем в 2023 году. 16 сентября 2024 г.

[3] Israel: Central Bureau of Statistics. Jewish World Population, beginning of 2025.

[4] Состав ОЕОУ. https://jew.org.ua/partnership.

[5] Википедия. Федерація єврейських громад України (ФЄГУ).

Jewish community, there are no statistical records of Jews.

In 2014, the online publication NEWSru.co.il published the results of an analysis of questionnaires of 3,374 repatriates who arrived in Israel from January 1 to September 7, 2014. Some of the repatriates indicated in the questionnaires the city from which they arrived. It was found out from which cities of Ukraine the largest number of repatriates arrive in Israel. The list included: 409 in Odessa, 327 in Kiev, 276 in Kharkov, 253 in Donetsk, 203 in Dnepr, 59 in Simferopol, 42 in Lugansk, 34 in Lvov (Lviv), 5 in Makeyevka, 4 in Mukachevo, 4 in Kostantinovka, 3 in Gorlovka, 3 in Uzhhorod, 6 from Zakarpattia Oblast, Kramatorsk, Slavyansk, and Chernovtsy[6].

Dnepr's Chief Rabbi Shmuel Kaminetsky made a surprising statement in an interview. He said that many Jews may move to Ukraine in the future. Given the current situation, this statement sounds unexpected and likely out of touch with reality. Indeed, a large Jewish center, the Menorah, has been built in Dnepr, which includes the Golden Rose Synagogue and the Jewish Memory and the Holocaust in Ukraine Museum. Unfortunately, not only in Dnepr but throughout Ukraine, there aren't enough Jews who can take advantage of this center's services.

A decline in the Jewish population is observed in many countries around the world. This

[6] Repatriation to Israel from Ukraine: Statistical Data for 2014. September 8, 2014.

is due both to migration to other countries, primarily Israel, and to interethnic marriages. In many countries, the ethnic composition of the population is not taken into account in censuses, so it is determined through estimates. The small percentage of Jews in Ukraine means that monoethnic marriages among Jews coexist with high rates of mixed marriages.

Calls for the preservation of Jewish identity are met not only by demographic but also economic and political problems. Ukraine today is no island of stability. In the current situation, even repatriation to Israel, with all its problems, seems preferable. It is highly likely that, if the situation continues, the number of Jews in the country will become statistically insignificant.

This situation with the Jewish population was not always the case. There was an increase before World War I, although many Jews left the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. Table 1.1 presents data on the size of the Jewish population of Ukraine in the 19th Century. Right-Bank Ukraine includes Volyn, Kiev and Podolia governorates, Left-Bank Ukraine includes Chernigov, Poltava and Kharkov governorates. Novorossiya governorates include Yekaterinoslav, Taurida, Kherson governorates, Akkerman and Izmail districts[7] of Bessarabia Governorate and Odessa city government. From Austria, the table includes data on the Jewish population of Eastern Galicia

[7] District (Uezd) was an administrative subdivision of Governorate.

and Bukovina, from Hungary includes Transcarpathian Ukraine.

From 1800 to 1900, the Jewish population in what is now Ukraine grew from 187,600 to 2,741,378, or 3.3 times. The largest number of Jews lived in Right-Bank Ukraine and Eastern Galicia. The greatest growth was observed in the Novorossiya Governorates, primarily due to the migration of Jews from other governorates of the Russian Empire. In total, 31.2% of all European Jews lived in Ukraine in 1900 (own estimate).

Following the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and the subsequent collapse of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, part of the Ukrainian lands, known as the Ukrainian SSR, became part of the USSR, while Western Ukraine became part of Poland. Western Ukraine included four voivodeships: Lwów, Stanisławów, Tarnopol, and Wołyń (part of the former Volyn Governorate). By 1926, the Jewish population of Ukraine had decreased by 9.2% (from 2,712,563 to 2,424,237).

Estimating the Jewish population in 1939 presents a challenge. In addition to the main census of the Ukrainian SSR, a supplementary census was conducted in 1939, which revealed 625,500 Jews in Western Ukraine. According to the 1931 census, there were 686,214 Jews in the Volyn, Lvov (Ukrainian part), Stanislavov, and Tarnopol Voivodeships. The Jewish population estimate for parts of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina was based on the 1930 Romanian

census[8]. In 1930, on the territory of the modern Chernovtsy Oblast, there were 75,354 Jews, of which 51,247 were in the Chernovtsy County, 15,352 in Storozhynets County, 6,984 in parts of the Khotyn County, and 1,801 in the Ținutul Herța[9]. The number of Jews in Transcarpathia is estimated based on the 1939 Hungarian census.

After World War II, the Jewish population of Ukraine decreased significantly, as can be seen from the data in Table 1.3. The data for 1939 include the population of Western Ukraine. An analysis of the census figures shows that in 1989, 24,131 Jews lived in the regions that became part of the Ukrainian SSR in 1939, or 5% of the total Jewish population of the Ukrainian SSR there were 486,326 (in 1939, 29%).

The significant decline in the Jewish population after World War II is a consequence of the Holocaust. Despite the fact that most of the Jews in the western regions of Ukraine who settled after 1944, the majority were not descendants of the Jews who lived there before World War II. Table 1.4 shows a breakdown of population census data by region of Ukraine. Data by region is shown without the regional center. Statistics from 1989 are calculated based on percentages of the Jewish population. For 2001 according to population census.

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[8] Recensământul Romaniei din 1930 vol. II.

[9] The five Romanian interwar counties of the region of Bukovina: Câmpulung, Cernăuți, Rădăuți, Storojineț and Suceava.

Available data shows that even before 1989, the majority of Ukraine's Jewish population lived in large cities, primarily in regional centers. By 2001, large Jewish communities numbering over 10,000 remained only in Kiev, Odesa, Dnepr, and Kharkov. The decline of the Jewish population can be seen in Western Ukraine.

There are various translations of cities and administrative units, such as Lwów, Lvov or Lviv. The text uses the English translation accepted for the relevant historical period.

PODOLIA

Podolia is a historical and geographical region of Ukraine. The Podolia Governorate of the Russian Empire was formed in 1797 on the basis of the Kamenets and Letichev counties of the Podolia Voivodeship and the Vinnytsia and Bratslav counties of the Bratslav Voivodeship of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1784, 48,199 Jews lived in this territory. Due to pogroms, by 1800 it had decreased to 22,910. Under the Russian Empire, the Jewish population grew and amounted to 121,875 in 1818, 150,485 in 1838, and 164,449 in 1847[10]. We do not have a more precise breakdown of the population for the first half of the 19th Century. Subsequently, the

[10] Гессен, Юлий. История еврейского народа в России. Том 1. 1916. С. 187; Гессен, Юлий. История еврейского народа в России. Том 1. 1925. С. 186; Б. М-н. Устройство и состояние еврейских обществ. Список еврейских обществ за 1847 г. с обозначением ревизского населения за 1847 г. и общие статистические выводы о еврейском народонаселении. 1849– 50. С. 204, 205.

province's statistical agencies began publishing various information, including population figures. Some of these sources are now publicly available.

According to the 1897 census, there were 370,612 Jews in the Podolia Governorate. By 1910, the number of Jews in the Governorate reached[11]. The population declined after World War I and the Civil War. According to the 1926 census, 257,759 Jews lived in the territory of the former Podolia Governorate (52.7% of the pre-war population, Table 1.5).

For a more or less accurate comparison between 1910 and 2001, the population of the Vinnitsa Oblast must be added to the population of the Khmelnitsky Oblast. While in 1897 the Jewish population in the Podolia Governorate was 12.3%, by 1989 Jews constituted 1% of the total population in the Khmelnitsky and Vinnitsa Oblast. According to the most recent census (2001), the Jewish population was 322 Jews in the Khmelnitsky Oblast, and 1,343 in Vinnitsa Oblast. Thus, the Jewish community of the former Podolia Governorate has effectively ceased to exist.

Kamenets-Podolsky (formerly Kamenets) was a provincial capital of the Podolsk Governorate during the Russian Empire. The population figures for Kamenets for 1797 are presented in Table 1.6. Kamenets-Podolsky had a large Jewish community before World War II.

[11] Памятная книжка Подольской губернии на 1911 г. С. 44, 49.

Between 1926 and 1939, Jews constituted 39.9% and 38.1% of the city's total population.

From 1937 to 1941, Kamenets-Podolsky was the regional center of the Kamenets-Podolsky Oblast. In March 1941, the regional center was moved to Proskurov (now Khmelnitsky), but the Oblast remained known as Kamenets-Podolsky until 1954. In 1954, Proskurov was renamed Khmelnitsky, and the Kamenets-Podolsky Oblast was renamed Khmelnitsky Oblast.

During World War II, the city's Jews were killed, except for those who managed to evacuate. There are no exact data from the 1959 census. According to estimates, it constituted 5.7% of the total number of city residents (2,297 out of 40,299), according to other sources were 2,600. According to the 1970 and 1979 censuses, the Jewish population continued to decline to 2,100 and 1,800 people. According to the 1989 census, there were 1,533 Jews in Kamenets-Podolsky (1.5% of 102,236). According to the All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001, there were 233 Jews in the city (total population 98,873).

In 1939, the Jewish population of the Khmelnitsky Oblast numbered 121,325, but by 1989 it had dropped to 10,323.

Vinnitsa was the capital of the Bratslav Voivodeship in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the Russian Empire, Vinnitsa was a District center in the Podolia Governorate. Vinnytsia is currently the regional center. In the 1880s and 1890s, Jews constituted half of the city's population, but by 2001, their share was 0.5.%.

The time of Jewish settlement in Proskurov is unknown. In 1765, the Proskurov kahal numbered 750 Jews. In 1897, 11,411 Jews lived in the city, or 49.9% of the population (Table 1.8). During the Civil War, on February 15, 1919, a Jewish pogrom occurred in Proskurov. An estimated 1,650 Jews were killed in Proskurov[12].

In 1939, there were 14,518 Jews in Proskurov, accounting for 38.7% of the total population. During World War II, all of the city's Jewish residents were murdered. The Jewish population began to recover, but never reached its former size. In Khmelnitsky, the Jewish population dropped to 670 in 2001.

Balta has been included in the Russian Empire since 1791 under the Treaty of Iasi with Turkey. Table 1.9 presents data on the population of Balta. Until 1897, more than half of the city's population was Jewish. After 1926, their number declined, and in 2001, there were 112 Jews. Data on the population of Balta is not included in Table 1.5 due to its insignificant size.

Mogilev-Podolsky was a district city of the Podolia Governorate called Mogilev on the Dniester (not to be confused with the city of Mogilev in Belarus). Since 1932, Mogilev-Podolsky has been part of the Vinnytsia Oblast; it is located near the border with Moldova. In 1802, in the Mogilev-Podolsk Governorate, according to salary

[12] Гусев-Оренбургский Багровая книга. Погромы 1919-20 гг. на Украине. С. 19.

books, there were 72 Christian merchants, 65 Jews, 980 Christian burgers, 2,343 Jews[13].

The city of Bar became part of the Russian Empire in 1793, and from 1796 it was a provincial town in the Mogilev District of the Podolia Governorate. It is currently part of the Vinnitsa Oblast.

Tables 1.12 and 1.13 compare the Jewish population by city in the Vinnitsa and Khmelnitsky Oblasts for 1910, 1939, 1959, and 2001. The Jewish population during this period was not distinguished in official tables due to its extremely small size, associated with the large waves of emigration in the 1990s, and amounted to only a few dozen people. Some figures in the table are estimates.

In 1989, 26,200 Jews lived in the Vinnitsa Oblast, including 15,200 in Vinnitsa, 2,830 in Mogilev-Podolsky, and 8,170 in other cities. In the Khmelnitsky Oblast, 10,323 Jews lived in 1989, including 1,533 in Kamenets-Podolsky, 5,450 in Khmelnytsky, and 3,340 in other cities.

VOLHYNIA

Volhynia is a historical region in the basin of the southern tributaries of the Pripyat River and the upper reaches of the Western Bug, currently divided between Ukraine and Poland. The Volyn Governorate of the Russian Empire was formed in 1796 on the site of the Volyn Voivodeship of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The provincial

[13] Еврейская энциклопедия. Том 11. Могилев на Днестре (Подольский). С. 160.

capital until 1804 was Novograd-Volynsky, and from 1804 onwards, Zhitomir. In 1921, according to the Treaty of Riga, the territory of the governorate was divided between Poland and the USSR. The following counties were ceded to Poland: Vladimir-Volynsky, Kovel, Lutsk (after 1939 part of the Volyn Oblast); Dubno, Ostrog, Rovno (now part of the Rovno Oblast); Kremenets (now part of the Ternopol Oblast). The remaining counties became part of the Zhitomir and Khmelnytsky oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR. Since 1939, the entire territory has been part of the USSR. Currently, the territory of the former province is part of five oblasts of Ukraine.

Table 1.14 divides the Jewish population in 1847 and 1897 among the modern-day regions of Ukraine. Three regions of Ukraine are located entirely within the former Volyn Governorate. Kremenets District is part of Ternopil Oblast, while Zaslav and Starokostantinov districts are part of Khmelnitsky Oblast.

Most of the Jewish population perished during the Holocaust. Only a portion of the Jews from Zhytomyr Oblast, which was part of the Ukrainian SSR, managed to evacuate. According to the 1939 census, there were 125,007 Jews in Zhytomyr Oblast; by 1959, this number had dropped to 42,048.

Until 1939, the territories of the Volyn and Rovno counties and the Kremenets county were part of Poland as the Wołyń Voivodeship. According to the 1931 census, there were 207,792 Jews in the Wołyń Voivodeship. By city, the Jewish

population was as follows: in Kovel was 12,842 (46% of the population), in Kremenets was 7,256 (37%), in Lutsk was 17,366 (49%), in Rovno was 22,737 (56%), in Vladimir-Volynsky was 10,665 (43%), in Ostrog was 8,171 (62%) (Table 1.15, mojżeszowe).

Almost all Jews in the Volyn and Rovno Oblasts were killed during the Holocaust[14]. How the Jewish population of Volyn was reduced can be seen from the data in Table 1.16.

WESTERN UKRAINE

Western Ukraine is a cultural and historical term used at various times to denote a specific set of Ukrainian ethnic territories. Currently, Western Ukraine includes the following oblasts of Ukraine: Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Ternopol, Volyn, Rovno, Chernovtsy, Khmelnitsky, and Zakarpattia. In this article, Western Ukraine refers to the territory that was part of Poland from 1918 to 1939. It includes the eastern part of the Lwów Voivodeship, Stanisławów, Tarnopol, and Wołyń Voivodeships.

Analyzing statistical data for the Polish part of Western Ukraine is a challenging task. Before World War II, Poland conducted two population censuses — in 1921 and 1931. The main census

[14] According to A.I. Kruglov (see: Хроника Холокоста в Украине 1941–1944), out of 112,000 Jews in the Rovno Oblast, 95,000 became victims, and in the Volyn Oblast, out of from 123,000 to 109,000. Although the author has done a great deal of work, it is obvious that the accounting of victims was not complete enough. According to the 1959 census, there were 2,637 Jews in the Rovno Oblast, and 1,526 in the Volyn Oblast (the following footnote).

results have now been digitized and posted in online digital libraries. In addition, various supplementary materials covering population statistics have been published. However, these only cover the voivodeships, counties, gminas, and cities that are part of modern-day Poland.

Numerous studies have been published on Jewish topics in Poland, some of which were conducted at the Jewish Historical Institute. (Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, ŻIH). In its scientific activities, the Institute relies on the scientific base that existed from 1928 to 1939 at the Institute of Jewish Studies (Instytut Nauk Judaistycznych w Warszawie) and the Central Jewish Library (Centralna Biblioteka Judaistyczna). During World War II, the library's collections were looted. The former library building now houses the Jewish Historical Institute. Research on Jewish topics in Western Ukraine was not conducted in the Ukrainian SSR. The 26-volume "History of Towns and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR," published in 1962, does not even mention the large Jewish population once lived in the towns and villages of Western Ukraine. Archival documents from 1920–1939 are available for study today, but no one is pursuing this.

The 1921 census included questions on demographic characteristics such as gender, date of birth, marital status, citizenship, native language and religion, education, and occupational characteristics of the population. The results of the first general population census were published in the "Polish Statistics" series in 29 volumes, the last of which was published in 1932. Figures for the

Jewish population are contained in the "Index of Populated Places of the Republic of Poland" (Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej), published separately for each voivodeship. The Jewish population was determined by nationality (in the census, it was indicated by religion, in this case, by the Jewish religion). (mojzeszowego). The data is presented separately for the cities and gminas of each district. It is noted that statistics by nationality in the eastern and southern voivodeships are particularly problematic.

The second census was conducted in 1931, and its results were published in the "Statistics of Poland" series (Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności) In 39 volumes between 1936 and 1939, with administrative divisions as of January 1, 1933. Collections were published separately for each voivodeship and major cities. For example, separate collections were published for the Lwów Voivodeship and the city of Lwów. In addition to the "nationality" column (Table 1.11), which was included in the 1921 census, a record by native language was introduced. For Jews: Yiddish (żydowski) and Hebrew (hebrajski) (Table 1.10). As with the previous census, the reliability of the 1931 census regarding nationality statistics for the eastern and southern voivodeships was questioned by Polish statisticians and historians even before the war. The data in the tables is presented for counties, broken down by urban and rural population. Unlike the 1921 census, data is presented only for a few cities. A list of all settlements with nationality information was not

published due to the war. Some data for cities can be found in other sources, but some data has obviously not been processed.

Table 1.17 shows summary data from the 1931 census of Poland. In the Lwów Voivodeship (excluding Lwów) in 1931, there were 242,810 Jews, of whom 127,422 lived in the territory that became part of the Ukrainian SSR in 1939. Yiddish was the native language of 69.2% of Jews, Hebrew of 8.4%, Polish and German of 22.4%. In Lwów, out of 95,595 Jews, Yiddish was the native language of 67,520 Jews, Hebrew of 3,422, other languages of 24,279.

In 1939, Jewish refugees from Polish territories occupied by the German army arrived in Lwów. According to Polish historians, after the outbreak of World War II, between 250,000 and 300,000 Jewish refugees poured into the USSR (Ukraine and Belarus). Many refugees were deported to Poland or exiled to remote areas of the USSR. It is estimated that up to 100,000 Polish Jews were deported deep into the USSR[15]. For Poles, deportation deep into the USSR was a form of repression. For Poles of Jewish descent, the same repressions during World War II greatly increased their chances of survival. Approximately 80% of all surviving Polish Jews survived the Holocaust in the unoccupied territories of the

[15] Pyzewska, Anna. Deportacje Żydów w głąb ZSRS w latach 1940–1941: bieżeńcy i Żydzi „kresowi". S. 53; Lidia Zessin-Jurek i Katharina Friedla. Syberiada Żydów polskich. Losy uchodźców z Zagłady. Żydowski Instytut Historyczny. 2020. S. 9.

USSR. Jewish refugees fleeing Hitler to the east were largely caught up in Stalin's "Siberian policy." Therefore, the USSR's role in this story was quite ambiguous. Most often, the "paradox of history" is cited, which meant that deportations allowed most refugees to escape the hell of the Holocaust.

In 1772, after the First Partition of Poland, Lwów (Lemberg in German) came under the control of Austria-Hungary. Lwów remained one of the largest Jewish centers in Europe until the outbreak of World War II. From 1867, Lwów served as the capital of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The kingdom's parliament and government were located in Lwów. In 1792, 11,765 Jews lived in Lwów. Subsequently, the city's Jewish population grew. According to the 1820 census, 17,931 Jews lived in the city, constituting 37.8% of the total population. The transit trade between Vienna and Russia was concentrated in Jewish hands. In 1869, 26,694 Jews lived in Lwów, 30,961 in 1882, 44,258 in 1900. The proportion of the Jewish population decreased due to the influx of Ukrainians from the surrounding area. After World War II, the proportion of the Jewish population decreased from 31.9% to 6.3% (Table 1.18).

Table 1.19 presents data on the Jewish population according to the Polish censuses of 1921 and 1931. The table includes districts of the Lwów Voivodeship, which became part of the Ukrainian SSR.

After Soviet troops returned to the Lvov Oblast in 1944, they were able to liberate several

hundred Jews from camps, including approximately 400 in Drohobych[16] and 200 in Borislav[17]. Most of the surviving Polish Jews left the USSR. According to the 1959 census, there were 31,757 Jews in the Lvov Oblast, 25,792 of whom were in Lvov.

Another Polish voivodeship from 1920 to 1939 was Tarnopol. The capital of the voivodeship was the city of Tarnopol (now Ternopol). There is little statistical data on the Jewish presence in the city. It is known that in 1848, 9,632 Jews lived in Tarnopol (59.5% of the population), in 1880 there were 13,468 (52.1%), in 1900 there were 13,493 (44.4%), in 1931 there were 13,999 (39.3%). During World War II, the Jewish population of the city was killed.

There are no data on the Jewish population of the Ternopol Oblast from 1970 to 1979. In the statistical collections of the Central Statistical Bureau of the USSR, the Ternopol Oblast is the only one that does not list the Jewish population. According to the 1989 census, 610 Jews lived in Ternopol, 109 in in 1989. After 1989, most Jews repatriated to Israel.

Table 1.21 presents data on the Jewish population of the Tarnopol Voivodeship according to the Polish censuses of 1921 and 1931. In 1931,

[16] Jewish towns of Ukraine. Drohobych. https://myshtetl.org/lvovskaja/drohobych.html
[17] Jewish towns of Ukraine. Boryslav. https://myshtetl.org/lvovskaja/boryslav.html

70.2% of Jews in the Tarnopol Voivodeship lived in cities.

A Jewish community existed in Brody from at least the late 16th Century until its disappearance during the Holocaust. In 1826, 16,315 Jews lived in the city (89% of the population). Brody's prosperity continued until the abolition of its status as a free city in 1880, which had a catastrophic impact on its commercial potential. Jews began to leave the city. In 1880, there were 15,316 Jews in the city (76.3%), in 1921 there were 7,202 (66.3%), in 1931 there were 8,288 (69.0%).

Until 1918, the Stanisławów District was an administrative unit of the crown land of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria within Austria-Hungary. The Stanisławów Voivodeship was an administrative unit of Poland from 1920 to 1939. The capital of the voivodeship is the city of Stanisławów (now Ivano-Frankovsk). In 1939, the oblast was formed within the Ukrainian SSR. In 1939, 26,500 Jews lived in the city. According to the 1959 census, their number was 2,163. The population of Ivano-Frankovsk is presented in Table 1.22.

Table 1.23 presents the Jewish population of the Stanisławów Voivodeship based on the Polish censuses of 1921 and 1931. In addition to the capital of the voivodeship, large Jewish communities were in the cities of Kolomyya and Stryi. According to the 1869 census, 9,019 Jews (60% of the population) lived in Kolomyya. By 1931, the Jewish population had increased to 14,332 (42.3%). Jews began settling in the city of

Stryi at the beginning of the 16th Century, developing trade and crafts. By 1931, they constituted a significant part of the population there were 10,869 (35.6%). In 1921, 67.9% of the Jews in the voivodeship lived in cities, in 1931 there were 74.3%.

Table 1.24 shows the population of cities in Western Ukraine according to the 1931 census. In the cities, the proportion of the Jewish population was quite high. The highest percentage of the Jewish population was in Ostrog, Dubno and Rava-Ruska. The lowest percentage was observed in the city of Zdolbunov. Of the voivodeship capitals, the highest percentage was in Stanisławów, followed by Tarnopol and Lwów.

NORTHERN BUKOVINA AND BESSARABIA

From the mid-14th Century until 1774, Bukovina was part of the Principality of Moldavia, from 1775 to 1918 it was part of Austria, and from 1918 to 1940 it was part of Romania. Since 1940, Northern Bukovina has been part of the Chernovtsy Oblast of Ukraine (excluding the Dniester County). The southern part of Bukovina is part of Romania (Suceava County).

The 1776 census recorded 2,906 Jewish residents in Bukovina. In 1886, the authorities ordered the expulsion from Bukovina of all Jews not residing there as of November 1, 1786. From then on, Bukovina's Jews were divided into two groups: old-timers, who or their ancestors had lived there before that date, and newcomers. This situation persisted until 1848. In 1821, the number of Jews reached 6,077, of whom 4,073 lived in

cities and 1,414 in villages. Some Jews migrated to Bukovina from Galicia[18]. In 1930, there were 75,354 Jews in the territory of today's Chernovtsy Oblast[19]. In 1939, it was estimated at 82,900.

Chernovtsy is the historical and administrative center of Bukovina. Jews apparently settled in the city as early as the mid-15th Century. The first data on the Jewish population dates back to 1776, when 495 Jews lived in Chernovtsy (Table 1.26). According to the 1900 census, the city had 21,587 Jews (including the village of Sadgora, which has been a part of Chernovtsy since 1965, the number was 25,024). After Bukovina became part of Romania, the situation for the Jews of Chernovtsy worsened. Although the 1923 Romanian constitution granted citizenship to residents of the annexed lands, the authorities pursued a policy of discrimination against Jews. After Northern Bukovina was briefly incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR in 1941, the region again found itself within Romania.

According to data published after the war, 28,391 Jews were deported to Transnistria, where they were murdered. Thanks to the efforts of the city's mayor, Traian Popovici, some Jews were saved, but they were placed in a ghetto. In 1944, after the city's liberation, its Jewish population numbered 17,341. The local population reacted with hostility to the Jews who returned to the city. The first wave of repatriation of Jews from

[18] Encyclopedia Judaica. Volume 04. Bukovina. P. 265.
[19] Recensământul general al populaţiei din 1930. Vol. II. Neam. limb matern, religie. 528 p.

Chernovtsy to Israel occurred between 1944 and 1946. In their place, Jews from various parts of the Soviet Union, primarily from other regions of Ukraine, settled in Chernovtsy[20]. Вторая волна репатриации пришлась на 1989–1997 годы. The number of Jews who left Chernovtsy for Israel was: 1,040 in 1989, 3,438 in 1990, 1,621 in 1991, 313 in 1992, 224 in 1993, 448 in 1994, 386 in 1995, 407 in 1996, 340 in 1997, and 131 in January–June 1998[21].

Bessarabia was part of the Russian Empire until 1917. Bessarabia was part of Romania from 1918 to 1940. Since 1940, with the exception of 1941–1944, it was part of the USSR. Most of Bessarabia became part of the Moldavian SSR, the smaller part became part of the Odessa and Chernovtsy oblasts of Ukraine. In 1897, there were 228,168 Jews in the Bessarabia Governorate. According to the 1930 census, a total of 204,858 Jews lived in Bessarabia, of which 42,291 were in Ukraine. In 1939 the Jewish population had risen to an estimated 50,750.

TRANSCARPATHIA

Since the 11th Century, Transcarpathia was part of the Kingdom of Hungary. It consisted of four counties (districts): Bereg, Marmaros, Ung, and Ugocsa. Unlike the Austrian regions of Galicia and Bukovina, which, according to the 1867 constitution, constituted separate autonomous regions with their own local legislative and self-

[20] Электронная еврейская энциклопедия. Черновцы.
[21] Евреи в Черновцах. https://cyclowiki.org/wiki/

government bodies, Transcarpathia was directly part of Hungary.

After World War I, Transcarpathia became part of Czechoslovakia. In 1940, part of the region became part of the Ukrainian SSR as the Zakarpattia Oblast. Table 1.27 presents the Jewish population of the entire Transcarpathian region. The Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine occupies only part of the Transcarpathia.

Currently, the territory of the Bereg County is almost entirely part of the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine. The administrative center was the Beregszász city (Berehovo). Most of the territory of the Ung County is part of the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine (Velykyi Bereznyi, Perechyn, Serednie, and Uzhhorod raions), while a smaller part is part of Slovakia (Velke Kapušany and Sobrance). The administrative center was the Ungvár city (Uzhhorod). The territory of Marmarosh County is divided between the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine (Khust, Tyachev, and Rakhov raions) and Maramureș County of Romania. The administrative center was the city of Marmarosh-Sighet, now located in Romania. The Ugocsa County consisted of two districts (járás): Tiszáninnen, administrative center was Sevlyush city (Nagyszőllős, Vynohradiv), and Tiszántúl, administrative center was Halmi (Halmeu). Currently, the smaller part of the county belongs to the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine, and the larger part belongs to Satu Mare County, Romania.

At the beginning of the 18th Century, there was a small Jewish community in Transcarpathia.

In 1735, there were 890 Jews in four counties, 6,311 in 1794 (total population there were 235,419 people), 13,706 in 1805, 22,822 in 1840[22]. In the first half of the 19th Century, Jews migrated from Moravia and Galicia to Transcarpathia. From 1797 to 1900, the Jewish population increased from 2.7% to 13.5%.

The statistics on the Jewish population of Transcarpathia in 1900 were determined not by ethnicity, but by spoken language and religion, with Yiddish not included in the census. Therefore, the figures provided are estimates based on available data from 1880, 1900, and 1910.

In 1900, there were an estimated 74,792 Jews in the Transcarpathian region[23] (by my own assessment there were 76 417). There were 29,052 Jews living in the Bereg County, including 2,770 in the Beregszász city (Berehovo) and 6,567 in Munkács city (Mukachevo). There were 16,211 Jews in the Ung County, 4,560 of whom living in the Ungvar city (Uzhhorod). There were 28,404 Jews in the Marmarosh County[24] the cities of Huszt (Khust), Rahó (Rakhiv), Técső (Tyachiv), and villages of Khust, Tyachiv and Rakhiv raions). In the Ugocsa County there were 2,700 Jews (the

[22] Kovács Alajos. A zsidóság térfoglalása Magyarországon. Budapest, 1922. O. 58, 59.

[23] Гошовська К. (1999). Зміни в етнічному складі населення Закарпаття у першій половині XX століття. // Етнічна історія народів Європи. Випуск 3. С. 31.

[24] Varga E. Árpád. Népszámlálások a jelenkori Erdély területén. Budapest,1992. O. 159.

Sevlyush city and villages)[25]. According to historians, in 1900 Jews constituted 14.2% of the population (out of a total of 526,700 people).

Unlike Galicia, where large communities existed, the Jewish population of Transcarpathia was scattered across cities and villages. The largest community living in the Mukachevo city. In 1891, 5,049 Jews living in the city, 6,567 in 1990. One of the largest rural communities was in the Bilky village (Bilke) in the Khust raion. 620 Jews living in the village in 1880 and 1,021 in 1910. In 1880, there were 330 Jews in Tyachiv, 203 in Korolevo (Királyháza), 1,062 in Khust, 193 in Chop, 880 in Vinohradov, and 288 in Rakhov[26]. In 1910, the Jewish population reached 128,791, including 87,561 in Ukrainian territory (estimate).

After 1920, most of Transcarpathia became part of Czechoslovakia under the name Subcarpathian Ruthenia. The counties of Ugocsa and Marmaros were divided between Czechoslovakia and Romania. Population data from the 1921 and 1930 censuses are presented in The decline in the Jewish population in 1931 compared to 1910 was due to mass emigration and the shrinking territory of the region. Transcarpathia had traditionally been a region with a low standard of living, forcing Jews to move to wealthier regions. In 1930, there were 91,255 Jews in Subcarpathian

[25] Weszprémy, Kálmán. A magyarországi zsidóságról 1. A magyarországi zsidók statisztikája. Debreczen, 1907. O. 57–63.

[26] A zsidó népesseg száma településenként 1840–1941. Budapest, 1993. O. 22–319.

Ruthenia, and another 33,828 Jews living in the Romanian Maramureș County[27]. Thus, the number of Jews in Transcarpathia amounted to 125,083, which is less than in 1910 (128,791).

According to Ukrainian historians, 105,000 Jews living in Subcarpathian Ruthenia in 1938, and 115,000 in 1941. By the decision of the First Vienna Award of November 2, 1938, part of Subcarpathian Ruthenia, where 27,400 Jews living, was ceded to Hungary. Only 77,600 Jews remained in Subcarpathian Ruthenia[28]. On March 14, 1939, Hungary annexed the remaining portion of Subcarpathian Ruthenia. Hungary thus regained some of the territories lost during the collapse of Austria-Hungary.

According to the 1941 census, 147,199 Jews living in Transcarpathia, of whom 95,714 professed Judaism. Table 3 shows the population by counties (Vármegyék) (VM) and municipalities with counties rights (Községek) (K.K.)[29].

The discrepancies between the Ukrainian and Hungarian statistics are explained by the inclusion of districts (járás) of Marmaros County, which were not part of Transcarpathia before the administrative border changes of 1939 (35,510 Jews). Thus, the Jewish population of Subcarpathian Ruthenia amounts to 116,689

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[27] Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 Województwo wołyńskie. Table 10.

[28] Гренджа-Донський, Василь. Щастя і горе Карпатської України. Ужгород, 2002. С. 550.

[29] 1941. Évi népszámlálása. Demográfiai adatok községek szerint. Budapest, 1947. O. 18*.

people, which practically coincides with the calculations of Ukrainian historians.

As for the distinction between national and religious identity, it is clearly illustrated by the data in the table. Of all the Jews in Transcarpathia, 64.6% indicated Judaism as their religion. This is significantly higher than the overall figure for Hungary (30.2%). Many Jews did not indicate their religious identity in the census for political reasons, so the figures presented are unlikely to be accurate. This attitude among the Jewish population was linked to discrimination that existed in both Czechoslovakia and Hungary. However, historians believe that before the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1938, the treatment of Jews was better than in Hungary. The German army occupied Hungary in May 1944.

Following World War II, Hungary lost these territories. On June 29, 1945, an agreement was signed in Moscow incorporating the former Subcarpathian Ruthenia into the Ukrainian SSR. Furthermore, Czechoslovakia agreed to cede to the USSR territories in the vicinity of Chop, which were not part of Subcarpathian Ruthenia but rather part of the Slovak district of Zemplin.

This transition to Hungary had serious negative consequences for the Jewish population of Transcarpathia. They immediately fell under the laws already in place in Hungary, which restricted Jewish rights. The Jews of Transcarpathia who remained in Hungary were subject to the Third Jewish Law (the law prohibiting marriages between Jews and non-Jews), enacted in August 1941.

Jews from Transcarpathia made up a significant portion of the 26,000 deported in the summer of 1941 and murdered in Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyi. In the spring of 1944, after German troops occupied Hungary, the remaining Jews were sent to concentration camps. The Extraordinary Commission for the Investigation of German-Hungarian Crimes in Transcarpathia from 1939 to 1944 determined that 104,177 Jews were murdered in the Transcarpathian region. According to modern estimates, 14,000–15,000 Jews survived the Holocaust. Of these, approximately 5,000 returned to the Zakarpattia Oblast[30]. Some sources include Jews from the Sobrance region (today part of Slovakia) and Marmaros County (today part of Romania) among those killed.

In the second half of the 20th Century, the Jewish population of Transcarpathia continued to decline. According to the 1959 census, there were 12,169 Jews in the Zakarpattia Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR (1.3% of the total population); 10,900 in 1970; 3,848 in 1979; and 2,639 in 1989. According to the 2001 census, 565 Jews living in the Zakarpattia Oblast. Tables 1.30–1.32 provide data on the Jewish population of Left-Bank Ukraine (former Chernigov, Poltava and Kharkov governorates) in 1897–1926. Summary statistics of the Jewish population of Eastern Ukraine from 1939 to 2001 are presented in Table 1.33.

[30] Славік, Юрій. Шлях до Аушвіцу: голокост на Закарпатті. С. 82.

2. BELARUS

Until 1939, the eastern regions of Belarus were part of the Byelorussian SSR, and the western regions were part of Poland. Table 2.1 provides summary data on the number of Jews in Belarus between 1921 and 1939. In 1926, the territory of the Byelorussian SSR was divided into districts, so the census data are presented by district. In 1939, instead of districts, the Byelorussian SSR was divided into five oblasts, so the census results are presented by oblast.

In Poland, censuses were conducted in 1921 and 1931. The Polesie and Nowogródek voivodeships were entirely within Belarusian territory. The Białystok and Vilnius voivodeships were partially within Belarusian territory. While the overall Jewish population can be determined with relative accuracy based on these censuses, the urban population figures were collected from various sources and are therefore often estimates. In 1939, two population censuses were conducted in the USSR: a main census and a supplementary census. The supplementary census was conducted in the territories that became part of the USSR in 1939.

After World War II, the Jewish population of Belarus declined significantly. While in 1939, there were 633,092 Jews in the Byelorussian SSR (after the annexation of the western regions), according to the 1959 census, there were 150,084. According to the last USSR census of 1989, 111,883 Jews lived in Belarus (Table 2.6). The figures for the distribution of Jews among regions given in the

table correspond to the administrative divisions of 1959.

If in 1939 only 11.2% of the population of Belarus lived in Minsk, then in 1959 their share increased to 26% and in 1989 amounted to 34.8%. In 1999, 10,141 Jews lived in Minsk.

In 1939, there were approximately 26,000 Jews in Brest (51% of the population). According to the 1959 census, there were 1,315 Jews in Brest (1.8%). In 1939, there were 37,097 Jews in Vitebsk (22.2%), in 1959 there were 10,300 (7%). In 1939, 37,100 Jews lived in Gomel (26.6%), in 1959 there were 25,400 (15.1%). In Mogilev in 1939 there were 19,715 (19.8%), in 1959 there were 7,700 (6.3%)[31].

According to the 1999 census, there were 27,798 Jews in Belarus, according to the 2009 census there were 12,953, according to the 2019 census there were 13,705 (Table 2.7)[32]. Other figures indicated in some sources do not reflect the number of Jews, but the number of persons eligible for repatriation to Israel. These are estimates and cannot be verified.

At the end of the 1980s, a mass exodus of Jews to Israel began. From 1989 to 1996, 77,958 Jews left Belarus[33].

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[31] Российская еврейская энциклопедия.

[32] Итоги переписи населения республики Беларусь. Том 2. Минск, 2021. С. 228.

[33] Розенблат, Евгений и Еленская, Ирина. Динамика численности и расселения белорусских евреев в XX веке. // Диаспоры, 2002, № 4. С. 27–52.

Table 1.1. The Jewish population of Ukraine in 1847–1900[1]

Governates and Districts	1847	1900	1900 to 1847
Russian Empire			
Right-Bank	473,933	1,236,125	2.6
Left-Bank	34,409	246,230	7.0
Novorossiya	27,437	541,610	20.0
Austro-Hungary			
Eastern Galicia	244,010	525,646	2.2
Northern Bukovina	13,123	65,985	5.0
Transcarpathia	31,500	76,417	2.4
Total	**824,412**	**2,692,013**	**3.3**

[1] Analysis of census data.

Table 1.2. The Jewish population of Ukraine in 1926–1989[2]

Округа и воеводства	1926	1939	1989
USSR (1939 border)	1,574,391	1,532,776	461,625
Western Ukraine	650,037	625,500	7,662
Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia	114,150	130,070	16,469
Transcarpathia	85,659	116,689	565
Total	**2,424,237**	**2,404,535**	**486,321**

[2] Собственная оценка (Analysis of census data).

Table 1.3. The Jewish population of Ukraine in 1939–2001[3]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1939	39,629,618	2,395,855	6.0
1959	41,869,046	840,311	2.0
1970	47,126,517	775,993	1.6
1979	49,609,333	632,610	1.3
1989	51,452,034	486,326	0.9
2001	48,240,902	103,591	0.2

[3] Analysis of census data.

Table 1.4. The Jewish population of Ukraine in 1989–2001[4]

Oblasts and cities	1989	2001	Oblasts and cities	1989	2001
Krym AR	9,369	4,203	Lvov	1,440	284
Simferopol	8,362	2,322	Lvov (city)	12,800	1,928
Vinnitsa	11,000	1,343	Nikolaev	1,510	466
Vinnitsa (city)	15,200	1,723	Nikolaev (city)	10,400	2,797
Volyn	350	49	Odessa	3,298	1,018
Lutsk (city)	390	164	Odessa (city)	65,807	12,368
Dnepropetrovsk	12,227	3,303	Poltava	4,158	1,111
Dnepr (city)	37,869	10,496	Poltava (city)	2,510	732
Donetsk	10 235	3,749	Rovno	462	104
Donetsk (city)	17,900	5,076	Rovno (city)	1,130	351

[4] Censuses. http://pop-stat.mashke.org/ukraine-ethnic2001.htm
https://web.archive.org/web/20170719190846/http://pop-stat.mashke.org/ukraine-ethnic1989.htm

Oblasts and cities	1989	2001	Oblasts and cities	1989	2001
Zhitomir	11,049	1,342	Sumy	298	487
Zhitomir (city)	10,700	1,328	Sumy (city)	2,030	275
Zakarpattia	1,703	333	Ternopol	83	58
Uzhhorod (city)	936	232	Ternopol (city)	610	109
Zaporozhskaya	2,430	909	Kharkov	721	400
Zaporozhie (city)	11,931	3,444	Kharkov (city)	48,200	11,176
Ivano-Frankovsk	592	107	Kherson	620	265
Ivano-Frankovsk (city)	1,406	254	Kherson (city)	6,750	1,467
Kiev	7,001	1,270	Khmelnitsky	4,873	322
Kiev (city)	100,584	17,962	Khmelnitsky (city)	5,450	670
Kirovograd	3,484	450	Cherkassy	1,805	1,479
Kropivnitsky	1,070	616	Cherkassy (city)	4,700	593
Lugansk	2,765	916	Chernovtsy	769	171

Oblasts and cities	1989	2001	Oblasts and cities	1989	2001
Lugansk (city)	5,465	1,735	Chernovtsy (city)	15,700	1,308
			Chernigov	3,224	482
			Chernigov (city)	2,960	1,049
			Total	**486,326**	**103,591**

Table 1.5. Population Khmelnitsky and Vinnitsa regions[5]

Year	Population	Jews	Year	Population	Jews
1897[6]	3,018,299	370,612	1970	1,615,373 2,131,902	16,089 42,249
1910	3,545,283	488 395	1979	1,556,023 2,046,255	13,207 33,926
1926[7]	3,116,235	257 759	1989	1,521,564 1,932,629	10,323 26,200
1939[8]	1,739,083 2,344,736	121,335 141,825	2001	3,190,593	4,476
1959	1,611,412 2,143,852	19,050 50,157			

[5] Всесоюзная перепись населения. 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989; Всеукраїнський перепис населення, 2001.
[6] На территории Подольской губернии находятся Винницкая и Хмельницкая области Украины.
[7] In 1922, Podolia Governorate was divided into 6 districts: Vinnitsa, Gaysin (abolished in 1925), Kamenets-Podolsk, Proskurov, and Tulchin. Statistics are provided for 5 districts.
[8] In the top line is the Khmelnitsky Oblast, in the bottom line is the Vinnitsa Oblast (1939–1989).

Table 1.6. Population of Kamenets-Podolsky[9]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1797	10,369	5,564	53.7	1926	32,051	12,788	39.9
1849	14,361	7,278	50.7	1939	36,208	13,796	38.1
1864	19,737	10,129	51.3	1959	40,299	2,297	5.7
1882	29,163	16,878	57.9	1970	57,111	2,100	3.7
1892	36,004	13,162	35.9	1979	84,440	1,800	2.1
1897	35,934	16,211	45.1	1989	102,236	1,533	1.5
1910	47,071	22,779	48.4	2001	99,610	233	0.2

[9] Военно-статистическое обозрение. Подольская губерния. Том 10. Часть 2. СПб, 1849. Таблица 3; Демьяненко А. Статистические сведения о Подольской губернии за 1862, 1863 и 1864 годы. Спб, 1865. С. 7; Аленицын, Владимир. Еврейское население и землевладение в юго-западных губерниях Европейской России, входящих в черту еврейской оседлости. СПб, 1884. С. 29–32; Обзор Подольской губернии за 1894 год. Статистические ведомости. Номер 3; Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г. XXXII. Подольская губерния. С. 96, 97; Памятная книжка Подольской губернии на 1911 г. С. 142–203.

Table 1.7. Population of Vinnitsa[10]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1616		50		1910	44,513	20,257	45.5
1765		348		1926	57,990	21,866	37.8
1787		691		1939	93,032	33,150	35.6
1849	10,937	4,319	39.5	1959	121,854	16,596	13.6
1864	10,630	3,929	37.0	1970	211,572	17,984	8.5
1882	19,797	9,996	50.5	1979	314,446		
1892	25,478	14,104	55.4	1989	374,304	15,200	4.1
1897	30,563	11,689	38.2	2001	356,665	1,723	0.5

[10] Российская еврейская энциклопедия. Винница; Столпянский Н.П. Девять губерний Западно-Русского края. СПб, 1866. С. 191; Other sources from previous tables.

Table 1.8. Population of Proskurov (Khmelnitsky)[11]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1765		750		1926	31,989	13,403	41.9
1849	4,021	2,125	52.8	1939	37,481	14,518	38.7
1864	6,930	4,190	60.5	1959	62,473	6,497	10.4
1882	14,396	9,848	68.4	1970	112,959	6,325	5.6
1892	21,759	9,980	45.9	1979	171,801	5,840	3.4
1897	22,855	11,411	49.9	1989	236,938	5,450	2.3
1910	35,771	16,971	47.4	2001	253,994	670	0.3

[11] Sources from previous tables.

Table 1.9. Population of Balta[12]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1799	7,320	5,128	70.0	1939	17,945	4,411	24.6
1849	9,435	5,170	54.8	1959	17,922	2,007	11.2
1864	13,168	8,608	65.4	1970	20,317	1,400	6.9
1882	23,762	18,538	78.0	1979	20,929	774	3.7
1892	36,215	17,494	48.3	1989	23,293		
1897	23,363	13,235	56.6	2001	19,772	112	0.6
1926	23,034	9,116	39.5				

[12] Sources from previous tables.

Table 1.10. Population of Mogilev-Podolsky[13]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1765		957		1939	21,871	8,703	39,8
1849	10,694	5,772	54,0	1959	21,208	4,770	22,5
1864	9,400	5,384	57,3	1970	26,051	4,400	16,9
1897	22,315	12,344	55,3	1979	31,303	3,910	12,5
1910	31,004	14,652	47.3	1989	36,003	2,830	9,4
1926	22,993	9,622	41,8	2001	32,853	347	1,1

[13] Sources from previous tables.

Table 1.11. Population of Bar[14]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1849	4,709	4,629	98.3
1864	7,875	4,227	53.7
1897	9,862	5,773	58.5
1910	22,660	10,450	46.2
1926	9,431	5,720	60.7
1989	19,192	357	1.9
2001	15,337	52	0.3

[14] Sources from previous tables.

Table 1.12. Cities of Vinnitsa Oblast

Cities	1910	1939	1989	2001
Balta[15]	14,924	4,411		112
Bratslav	6,269	1,010	137	40
Tulchin	16,746	5,607	1,347	135
Nemirov	9,827	3,001		11
Vinnitsa	20,257	33,150	15,200	1,723
Zhmerinka	3,234	4,630		148
Haysin	6,629	4,100	402	54
Teplik	5,619	1,996		
Litin	4,919	1,410	57	
Khmelnik	10,897	4,793	450	45
Bar	10,450	3,800	357	52

[15] Currently in the Odessa Oblast.

Cities	1910	1939	1989	2001
Bershad	7,400	4,271	108	80
Chechelnik	3,069	1,327	70	8
Nova Ushitsa	2,747	3,500		
Stara Ushitsa	1,692	753		
Verbovets	1,352			
Olgopol	4,897	1,327	660	
Yampol	2,331	1,753		19

Table 1.13. Cities of Khmelnitsky Oblast[16]

Cities	1910	1939	1989	2001
Kamenets-Podolsky	22,799	13,796	1,533	233
Letichev	5,911	1,946	10	
Mogilev-Podolsky	14,652	8,703	2,830	347
Khmelnitsky	16,971	14,518	5,450	670
Dunaevtsy	9,221	4,478		26
Shepetovka	3,533	4,844	1,984	123
Slavuta	3,300	5,102	943	113
Starokostiantinov	11,800	6,743		58

[16] Until 1923, Shepetovka, Starokostiantinov and Slavuta were in the Volhynia Governorate.

Table 1.14. The Jewish population of the Volhynia Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts	1847	1897	Districts	1847	1897
Zhitomir	21,125	61,963	Dubno	15,441	22,432
Ovruch	7,308	21,851	**Rovno Oblast**	**42,122**	**84,269**
Novograd-Volynsky	18,919	54,549	Kremenets	18,264	26,887
Zhitomir Oblast	**47,352**	**138,363**	**Lutsk**	12,417	35,712
Starokonstantinov	16,296	27,703	Vladimir-Volynsky	14,866	28,903
Zaslavl	14,111	27,713	Kovel	9,029	25,224
Khmelnitsky Oblast	**30,407**	**55,416**	**Volyn Oblast**	**36,312**	**89,839**
Rovno	15,097	43,554			
Ostrog	11,584	18,283	**Total**	**174,457**	**395,782**

Table 1.15. The Jewish population of the Wołyń Voivodeship in 1921–1931[17]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Dubno	**17,440**	**9,376**	**5,315**	**18,227**	**10,334**	**7,364**
Berestechko			1,975			
Olyka			2,086			
Radivilov						2,970
Gorokhov	**6,543**	**2,377**	**2,377**	**10,112**	**5,016**	**2,806**
Lokachi			1,265			?
Berestechko						2,210
Kovel	**23,253**	**16,518**	**12,758**	**26,719**	**14,621**	**12,842**

[17] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo wołyńskie 1921 r. T. 9. S. 1–64; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo wołyńskie. Tab. 11; Российская еврейская энциклопедия (cities, 1931: Dubno, Gorokhov, Ostrog, Kostopol, Sarny).

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Matseev (Lukov)			2,206			?
Ratno			1,554			1,779
Kremenets	**18,296**	**15,146**	**6,616**	**18,751**	**8,556**	**7,256**
Beloziorka			869			?
Pochaev			1,083			1,300
Radivilov			2,036			
Shumsk			1,717			?
Vishnevets			2,825			?
Luboml	**5,604**	**3,141**	**3,141**	**6,861**	**3,807**	**3,807**
Lutsk	**25,812**	**19,969**	**14,860**	**34,354**	**23,760**	**17,366**
Chartoryisk		220				?
Kolki		723				?

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Rozhyshche		2,686				3,500
Torchin		1,480				?
Olyka						2,894
Zdolbunov[18]				**10,850**	**9,551**	1,380
Ostrog	**8,634**	**7,991**	**7,991**			8,171
Rovno	**47,123**	**35,624**	**21,702**	**37,713,**	**26,610**	**22,737**
Berezno			2,360			
Korets			3,888			3,873
Kostopol			1,185			
Zdolbunov			1,262			

[18] On December 31, 1924, the Ostrog County was renamed Zdolbunov and expanded to include the gminas of the Rovno County.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Vladimir	**12,035**	**9,845**	**5,917**	**17,331**	**13,849**	**10,665**
Porytsk			1,205			?
Ustilug			2,723			3,184
Kostopol[19]			**1,185**	**10,786**	**4,395**	**2,609**
Berezno						1,786
Sarny[20]				**16,088**	**7,541**	**3,414**
Dabrovitsa						4,027
Rakitnoe						100

[19] [19] The Kostopol County was formed on January 1, 1925, from the gminas of the Rovno County. On April 1, 1932, the county was abolished, and its territory became part of the Nadvorna and Stanisławów counties.
[20] On December 16, 1930, the district was separated from the Polesie Voivodeship and transferred to the Wołyń Voivodeship.

Table 1.16. The Jewish population of the former Volyn Governorate[21]

Oblasts	1897	1959	1989	2001
Zhitomir	138,363	73,256	21,749	2,670
Rovno	84,269	2,637	1,592	455
Volyn	89,839	1,526	740	213

[21] Збірник основних підсумків Всесоюзного перепису населення 1959 р. по УРСР. С. 70, 71.

Table 1.17. The Jewish population of Western Ukraine in 1931[22]

Voivodeship	Yiddish	Hebrew	Other languages	Total
Lwów (часть)	76,252	4,259	46,911	127,422
Lwów (city)	67,520	7,796	24,279	99,595
Stanisławów	101,256	8,122	30,368	139,746
Tarnopol	71,890	7,042	55,185	134,117
Wołyń	174,157	31,388	2,247	207,792
Total	**491,075**	**58,607**	**158,990**	**708,672**

[22] Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Mieszkania i gospodarstwa domowe. Ludność. Stosunki zawodowe: Województwo wołyńskie. 1938. Tabl. 11–13; Ibid. Województwo lwowskie bez miasta Lwowa; Ibid. Miasto Lwów; Ibid. Województwo tarnopolskie; Ibid. Województwo stanisławowskie.

Table 1.18. Population of Lvov in 1792–2001[23]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1792	37,824	11,765	31.1	1910	206,133	57,387	27.8
1795	38,749	11,966	30.9	1921	219,388	76,854	35.2
1800	37,957	13,302	35.0	1931	312,231	99,595	31.9
1810	43,522	14,574	33.4	1939	320,300	102,200	31.9
1820	46,338	17,502	37.8	1959	410,678	25,792	6.3
1850	52,297	21,357	36.0	1970	553,452	24,321	4.4
1869	87,109	26,694	30.2	1979	665,065	17,952	2.7
1880	109,746	30,961	28.2	1989	786,903	12,795	1.6
1890	127,943	36,130	28.1	2001	725,202	1,928	0.3
1900	159,870	44,258	27.8				

[23] N. M. Gelber, History of the Jews of Lwów. Chapter 11. The Austrian Occupation. Tel Aviv, 1956; Лозинський Р. М. Етнічний склад населення Львова (у контексті суспільного розвитку Галичини). Львів, 2005. С. 122, 127, 128, 171, 211; Schimmer, Gustav Adolph. Die Juden in Österreich. Wien, 1881. S. 15.

Table 1.19. The Jewish population of the Lwów Voivodeship in 1921–1931[24]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Lwów (city)	**76,854**	**76,854**	**76,854**	**99,595**	**99,595**	**99,595**
Lwów	**11,567**	**1,638**	**1,638**	**5,087**	**2,324**	**2,324**
Bobrka	**6,917**	**2,710**	**1,480**	**7,972**	**3,913**	**1,833**
Chodorow			1,230			2,080
Dobromil	**6,398**	**2,119**	**2,119**	**7,522**	**3,198**	**2,231**
Khyrov						967
Drohobych	**26,311**	**21,806**	**11,833**	**28,888**	**24,927**	**12,931**
Borislav			7,170			10,146

[24] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo lwowskie 1921 r. T. 13. S. 1–29; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo lwowskie. Tab. 11; Project Muse; Российская еврейская энциклопедия (cities, 1931: Bobrka, Mostiska, Rava-Ruska, Rudki).

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Tustanovice[25]			2,803			1,850
Gorodok	**4,449**	**3,035**	**2,545**	**4,982**	**3,918**	**3,287**
Yanov			490			631
Yavorov	**5,380**	**2,934**	**2,405**	**5,161**	**3,291**	**2,951**
Krakovets			529			340
Mostiska	**5,684**	**3,367**	**2,328**	**5,428**	**3,428**	**2,330**
Sadovaya Vishnya			1,039			1,098
Rava-Ruska	**13,161**	**8,178**	**5,048**	**13,381**	**9,188**	**5,688**
Nemirov			1,298			1,510
Ugnev			1,832			1,990
Rudki	**5,183**	**3,871**	**1,824**	**5,896**	**4,347**	**1,962**

[25] Currently part of the city of Borislav.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Komárno			2,047			2,385
Sambor	**8,854**	**6,068**	**6,068**	**11,258**	**7,836**	**6,274**
Staryi Sambor						1,562
Sokal	**12,953**	**6,464**	**4,360**	**13,372**	**7,334**	**5,220**
Belz			2,101			2,114
Staryi Sambor	**5,060**	**2,664**	**1,534**			
Khyrov			919			
Staraya Sol			211			
Turka				**10,627**	**4,117**	**4,117**
Zholkva	**7,823**	**5,369**	**3,718**	**7,848**	**6,229**	**4,361**
Kulikov			509			602
Velikie Mosty			1,142			1,266

Table 1.20. Population of Ternopol in 1732–2001[26]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1732	3,675	1,470	40.0	1931	35,644	13,999	39.3
1848	16,167	9,632	59.6	1939	37,500	13,768	36.7
1869	20,087	11,000	54.8	1959	52,242	780	1.5
1880	25,818	13,468	52.2	1970	84,663	500	0.6
1890	27,405	13,842	50.5	1979	143,625		
1900	30,415	13,493	45.8	1989	204,845	610	0.3
1910	33,871	14,000	41.1	2001	227,755	109	0.1
1921	34,108	13,768	39.1				

[26] See previous footnote; Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Galizien; Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Table 1.21. The Jewish population of the Tarnopol Voivodeship in 1921–1931 [27]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Borschov	**9,442**	**3,192**	**1,637**	**9,353**	**4,784**	**1,756**
Skala Podolskaya			1,555			1,460
Melnitsa Podolskaya						1,568
Brody	**16,687**	**7,202**	**7,202**	**10,360**	**8,288**	**8,288**
Berezhany	**7,762**	**4,973**	**3,582**	**7,151**	**5,236**	**3,670**
Kozova			1,391			1,566
Buchach	**8,919**	**5,729**	**3,858**	**10,568**	**6,739**	**4,439**
Barysh			229			339

[27] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo tarnopolskie 1921 r. T. 15. S. 1–29; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo tarnopolskie. Tab. 11; Российская еврейская энциклопедия (cities, 1931: Borshchov, Berezhany, Buchach, Kopychintsy, Kamenka-Bugskaya, Peremyshlyany, Radzekhov, Zborov).

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Yazlovets			474			473
Monastyrska			1,168			1,488
Chortkov	**6,909**	**4,302**	**2,685**	**7,845**	**5,732**	**4,860**
Yagelnitsa			988			872
Husiatin	**7,338**	**2,839**	**368**	**7,291**	**4,805**	**388**
Kopychintsy[28]			**2,471**			**2,592**
Хоростков						1,825
Kamenka-Bugskaya[29]	**6,010**	**4,218**	**2,685**	**6,700**	**5,124**	**3,283**
Busk			1,533			1,841
Podhaytsy	**4,365**	**2,872**	**2,872**	**4,786**	**3,124**	**3,124**

[28] The Husiatin County was renamed Kopychintsy on July 1, 1925.
[29] In 1921–1931 it was called Kamenka-Strumiłowa.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Peremyshlyany	**6,594**	**3,730**	**2,051**	**6,860**	**4,203**	**2,322**
Hlinyany			1,679			1,881
Radzekhov	**7,288**	**2,377**	**1,977**	**6,934**	**2,505**	**2,008**
Lopatin		400				497
Skalat	**8,212**	**6,688**	**2,919**	**8,486**	**7,080**	**3,196**
Hrimaylov		1,494				1,550
Podvolochisk		2,275				2,334
Tarnopol	**16,837**	**15,659**	**13,768**	**17,684**	**15,768**	**13,999**
Mikulintsy			1,891			1,769
Terebovlya	**4,926**	**2,642**	**1,486**	**4,845**	**2,757**	**1,550**
Budanov			1,156			1,207
Zaleschiki	**5,666**	**2,485**	**2,485**	**5,965**	**4,229**	**2,529**
Tluste (Tolstoe)						1,700

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Zbarazh	**4,366**	**2,982**	**2,982**	**3,997**	**2,870**	**2,870**
Zborov	**4,203**	**2,507**	**1,184**	**5,056**	**3,646**	**1,900**
Pomoriany			799			1,042
Zaloztsy			524			704
Zolochev	**10,552**	**7,476**	**5,744**	**10,236**	**7,408**	**5,700**
Olesko			636			507
Sasov			1,096			1,201

Table 1.22. Population of Ivano-Frankovsk in 1732–2001[30]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1732	3,321	1,420	43.0	1921	28,204	15,860	56.2
1792	5,448	2,412	44.3	1931	59,960	24,823	41.7
1857	11,682	6,920	59.2	1939	54,286	23,191	42.7
1869	14,786	8,088	54.7	1959	66,456	2,163	3.3
1880	18,545	10,023	53.8	1970	104,971	2,237	2.1
1890	22,391	12,144	54.3	1979	149,747	1,309	0.9
1900	27,012	13,826	51.2	1989	214,021	1,406	0.7
1910	29,850	15,161	50.8	2001	218,359	254	0.1

[30] Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Galizien; Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine; Stanisławów Citizens Census 1939 https://jgaliciabukovina.net/161510/article/stanislawow-census-1939.

Table 1.23. The Jewish population of the Stanisławów Voivodeship in 1921–1931[31]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Bohorodchany[32]	**3 132**	**730**	**730**			
Dolina	**9,843**	**5,796**	**2,014**	**10,471**	**7,109**	**2,488**
Bolekhov			2,433			2,986
Rozhniatov			1,349			1,635
Horodenka	**7,148**	**3,048**	**,3,048**	**7,480**	**3,526**	**3,526**
Калуш	**6,222**	**3,121**	**3,121**	**6,249**	**3,967**	**3,967**
Коломыя	**21,403**	**19,480**	**18,246**	**20,887**	**17,125**	**14,332**
Pechenezhin						1,333

[31] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo stanisławowskie 1921 r. T. 14. S. 1–29; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo stanisławowskie. Tab. 11; Российская еврейская энциклопедия (cities, 1931: Dolina, Kosov, Nadvornaya, Rohatyn, Zhidachov).

[32] On April 1, 1932, the county was abolished, and its territory became part of the Nadvornaya and Stanisławów counties. Bohorodchany became part of the Stanisławów county.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Gvozdets			1,234			1,470
Kosov	**7,275**	**4,771**	**2,166**	**7,826**	**5,310**	**2,408**
Kuty			2,605			2,902
Nadvornaya	**6,615**	**3,618**	**2,042**	**11,663**	**6,030**	**3,437**
Delyatin			1,576			2,593
Pechenezhin[33]	**3,205**	**1,413**	**1,413**			
Rogatin	**8,420**	**4,399**	**2,233**	**9,466**	**6,004**	**3,002**
Bolshovtsy			825			1,200
Burstyn			1,341			1,802
Skole[34]	**4,752**	**2,410**	**2,410**			
Stanisławów	**22,920**	**22,920**	**15,860**	**29,525**	**26,628**	**24,823**

[33] On April 1, 1932, the county was abolished, and its territory became part of the Kolomyya county.
[34] On April 1, 1932, the county was abolished, and its territory became part of the Stryi county.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Galich			582			878
Knyahinin[35]			6,478			
Bohorodchany						927
Stryi	**12,277**	**10,988**	**10,988**	**17,115**	**13,543**	**10,869**
Skole						2,674
Snyatin	**7,369**	**4,702**	**3,248**	**7,073**	**5,566**	**3,892**
Zabolotov			1,454			1,674
Tlumach	**6,396**	**3,102**	**2,012**	**6,702**	**5,096**	**2,134**
Tysmenitsa			1,090			1,846
Otynia						1,116

[35] Part of Stanisławów from 1925.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Turka[36]	**9,608**	**4,201**	**4,201**			
Zhidachov	**5,352**	**3,911**	**823**	**5,289**	**4,368**	**903**
Nikolaev			498			563
Rozdol			1,725			1,902
Zhuravno			865			1,000

[36] On April 17, 1931, the county was separated from the Stanisławów Voivodeship and incorporated into the Lwów Voivodeship.

Table 1.24. Population of cities of Western Ukraine in1931[37]

Cities	Population	Jews	Jews, %
Lwów	316,177	99,595	31,6
Stanisławów	59,960	24,823	41.7
Borislav	41,683	10,146	24,3
Rovno	40,788	22,737	55,7
Tarnopol	35,831	13,999	39,1
Lutsk	35,700	17,366	48,6
Kolomyya	33,385	14,432	43,2
Drohobych	32,622	12,931	39,6
Stryy	30,682	10,869	35,4
Kovel	27,650	12,842	46,4

[37] Drugi Powszechny Spis Ludności z dnia 9 grudnia 1931 r : wyniki ostateczne opracowania spisu ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r. w postaci skróconej dla wszystkich województw, powiatów i miast powyżej 10 000 mieszkańców Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. 4 s.

Cities	Population	Jews	Jews, %
Vladimir	24,581	10,665	43,4
Sambor	22,111	6,274	28,4
Kremenets	19,997	7,256	36,3
Chortkov	18,343	4,860	26,5
Zolochev	13,265	5,700	43,0
Ostrog	12,955	8,171	63,1
Dubno	12,696	7,364	58,0
Sokal	12,135	5,220	43,0
Kalush	12,125	3,967	32,7
Berezhany	11,721	3,670	31,3
Rava-Ruska	11,146	5,688	51,0
Snyatin	10,915	3,892	35,7
Bolechov	10,744	2,986	27,8
Javorov	10,690	2,951	27,6

Cities	Population	Jews	Jews, %
Zholkva	10,348	4,361	42,1
Buchach	10,265	4,439	43,2
Zdolbunov	10,228	1,380	13,5
Turka	10,145	4,117	40,6

Table 1.25. Population of Bukovina in 1776–1930[38]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Ukraine	Romania
1776		2,906			
1821	233,257	6,077	1.40		
1827	270,773	7,828	2.89		
1850	380,826	14,581	3.82		
1857	456,920	29,187	6.38		
1869	511,964	47,754	9.32		
1880	571,671	67,418	11.79	48,073	19,345
1890	645,591	82,717	12.79	58,024	24,693
1900	729,921	96,150	13.17	65,985	29,865
1930	853,009	92,482	10.86	75,354	17,128

[38] Polek, Johann. (1889). Statistik des Judenthums in der Bukowina // Statistische Monatsschrift XV. Wien. S. 256, 257; Thon, Jacob. Ibid. S. 8; Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1910. Neue Folge. 1. Heft. Wien, 1912. S. 93.

Table 1.26. Population of Chernovtsy in 1776–2001[39]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %	Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1776	2,300	495	21.5	1939	106,300	42,932	40.6
1816	4,516			1910	87,100	28,613	32.8
1857	22,000	4,678	21.6	1944	41,500	17,341	41.8
1869	34,000	9,552	28.2	1959	141,940	37,600	26.5
1880	45,600	14,449	31.7	1970	186,812	34,600	18.7
1890	54,171	17,359	32.0	1979	218,561	20,800	9.6
1900	67,622	21,587	31.9	1989	256,644	16,469	6.4
1930	112,427	42,592	41.0	2001	236,691	1,308	0.6

[39] Anson Rabinbach. The Migration of Galician Jews to Vienna. Austrian History Yearbook, Volume XI. S. 46/47 (Table III); Википедия. Гетто в Черновцах; Статистика городов Украины https://pop-stat.mashke.org/ukraine-cities.htm.

Table 1.27. Jewish population of Transcarpathia[40]

Counties	1850	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Bereg	15,077	17,564	20,714	24,358	29,052	33,660
Ugocsa		6,668	8,335	9,414	10,566	11,850
Marmaros	15,402	26,295	33,463	45,073	56,006	65,694
Ung	10,844	14,356	16,437	15,599	16,776	17,587
Total	**41,323**	**64,883**	**78,949**	**94,444**	**112,400**	**128,791**
Population	**475,130**	**541,702**	**624,826**	**707,961**	**831,162**	**911,227**
Jews, %	**8.7**	**12.0**	**12.6**	**13.4**	**13.5**	**15.2**

[40] Az 1850. És 1857. Évi népszámlálása. Budapest, 1993. O. 64, 65; Az 1870. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Pest, 1871. O. 56–60; Az 1881. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Pest, 1881. O. 204–207; Az 1891. Évi elején végrehajtott népszámlálás eredményei. Budapest, 1893. O. 102, 103; A Magyar korona országainak 1900. Évi népszámlálása. 5. Kötet. Budapest, 1907. O. 538, 539; Miklós, Konrád. (2016). Demográfiai változások. // Zsidók kárpátalján. Budapest. O. 18; 1910. Évi népszámlálása. Budapest, 1912. O. 43*, 44*.

Table 1.28. Population of Subcarpathian Ruthenia in 1921–1930[41]

District (Okres)	1921			1930
	Jews	Population	Jews, %	Jews
Berehovo, city	2,873	13,846	20.75	3,759
Berehovo, rural	1,365	24,500	5.57	2,781
Dovhoje (Dolha, Dovhe)	1,879	25,044	7.5	
Hust	8,570	51,708	16.57	10,830
Incl. the Hust, city	*3,233*	*11,835*	*27.32*	*4,537*
Mukačevo, city	8,394	20,865	40.23	8,869
Mukačevo, rural	1,945	36,215	5.37	5,944
Rahovo	2,894	23,289	12.43	8,676

[41] Sčítání lidu v republice Československé ze dne 15. února 1921. Část tabulková. Praha, 1924. S. 37, 45; Sčítání lidu v republice Československé ze dne 1. Prosince. 1930. Část tabulková. Praha, 1934. S. 36. Recensământul general al populației din 1930, vol. II. Bucuresti, 1938. S. 276.

District (Okres)	1921			1930
	Jews	Population	Jews, %	Jews
Seredné	1,793	13,946	12.86	
Svaljava	3,294	23,157	14.22	6,331
Užhorod, city	3,743	20,601	18.17	5,897
Užhorod, rural	1,407	22,928	6.14	3,488
Ťačiv	4,027	22,918	17.57	12,351
Sevluš	8,745	67,860	12.89	7,381
Incl. the Sevluš, city	*2,237*	*7,811*	*28.63*	*2,954*
Terešva	5,587	35,020	15.95	
Iršava	5,071	32,688	15.51	6,936
Velký Berezný	1,879	25,044	7.5	
Velký Bočkov	5,383	35,525	15.15	
Kosino	794	18,746	4.24	

District (Okres)	1921			1930
	Jews	Population	Jews, %	Jews
Perečyn	920	21,116	4.36	981
Rozvigovo	2,591	29,631	8.74	
Nižní Verečky (Nyzhni Vorota)	1,893	16,747	11.3	2,120
Volovoje (Mezhgor'ye)	4,715	30,391	15.51	4,911
Total	**80,059**	**606,568**	**13.2**	**91,255**

Table 1.29. Jewish population of Transcarpathia according to the 1941 census

Counties	Jews (Izraelita)			Judaism (zsidó)		
	VM	K. K.	Total	VM	K. K.	Total
Bereg	25,357	20,799	46,156	6,535	18,152	24,687
Ugocsa	10,755		10,755	3,664		3,664
Marmaros	39,590	39,371	78,961	27,744	33,045	60,789
Ung	2,986	8,341	11,327	702	5,872	6,574
Transcarpathia	**78,688**	**68,511**	**147,199**	**38,645**	**57,069**	**95,714**
Hungary			**413,160**			**125,416**

Table 1.30. The Jewish population of Chernigov Governorate in 1897–1926

Okrugs and cities	1897	1910[42]	1926[43]	1926 to 1897, %
Chernigov	**18,651**		**17,565**	**94.2**
Berezna	1,357	1,452	861	63.4
Chernigov	8,799	3	12,714	144.5
Gorodnya	1,249	2,006	1,765	141.3
Oster	1,596	1,582	1,542	96.6
Konotop	**22,778**		**14,047**	**61.7**
Konotop	4,426	5,082	6,281	141.9
Borzna	1,516	1,121	584	38.5
Korop	873	1,102	979	112.1

[42] Еврейское население России по данным переписи 1897 г. и по новейшим источникам. Петроград, 1917. С. 74–76.

[43] ЦСУ СССР. Всесоюзная перепись населения 1926 года. Национальный состав населения по регионам республик СССР; ЦСУ УССР: Глухівська округа; Конотіпська округа; Ніжинська округа; Чернігівська округа.

Okrugs and cities	1897	1910[42]	1926[43]	1926 to 1897, %
Krolevets	1,815	4,176	1,682	92.7
Sosnitsa	1,842	2,630	1,570	85.2
Glukhov	**12,018**		**8,842**	**70.2**
Glukhov	3,853	5,177	3,172	82.3
Novgorod-Seversky	2,956	4,386	4,073	137.8
Nezhin	**14,797**		**8,022**	**54.2**
Nezhin	7,630	9,901	6,589	86.4
Kozelets	1,634	2,072	1,014	62.1
Total	**68,244**	**87,639**	**48,476**	**71.3**
Northern Districts	46,208			

Table 1.31. The Jewish population of Poltava Governorate in 1897–1926

Okrugs and cities	1897	1910[44]	1926[45]	1926 to 1897, %
Kremenchug	**32,318**		**38,098**	**117.9**
Kremenchug	29,768	32,674	32,328	108.6
Lubny	**11,624**		**10,275**	**88.4**
Lubny	3,006	7,406	5,887	195.8
Mirgorod	1,248	1,948	2,505	200.7
Khorol	2,056	3,259	2,761	134.3
Poltava	**19,246**		**22,886**	**118.9**
Poltava	10,945	9,460	17,802	162.6
Zenkov	1,263	1,525	1,024	81.1

[44] Еврейское население России по данным переписи 1897 г. и по новейшим источникам. Петроград, 1917. С. 64, 65.
[45] ЦСУ СССР. Всесоюзная перепись населения 1926 года. Национальный состав населения по регионам республик СССР; ЦСУ УССР: Кременчуцька округа; Лубенська округа; Полтавська округа; Прилуцька округа; Роменська округа; Шевченківська округа (Черкаська); Київська округа.

Okrugs and cities	1897	1910[44]	1926[45]	1926 to 1897, %
Kobelyaki	2,119	5,083	1,641	77.4
Krasnograd	1,099	848	1,915	174.2
Priluki	**14,206**		**15,075**	**106.1**
Priluki	5,717	9,355	10,264	179.5
Piryatin	3,166	5,692	6,811	215.4
Romny	**15,979**		**13,606**	**85.1**
Romny	6,378	13,401	7,577	118.8
Gadyach	1,853	2,369	2,592	139.9
Lohvitsa	2,465	4,365	2,700	109.5
Total	**93,373**		**99,940**	**107.0**
Pereyaslav rayon of the Kiev okrug	9,857		3,633	37.2
Zolotonosha rayon of Cherkasy okrug	7,714		5,254	68.1

Table 1.32. The Jewish population of Kharkov Governorate in 1897–1926

Okrugs and cities	1897[46]	1926[47]	1926 to 1897, %
Kharkov	**11,610**	**85,424**	**467.2**
Kharkov	10,626	81,003	763.1
Sumy	**1,099**	**3,179**	**289.3**
Sumy	745	608	81.6
Lebedin	116	65	56.0
Kupyansk	**87**	**306**	**351.7**
Kupyansk	71	61	85.9
Izyum	**424**	**554**	**130.7**
Izyum	88	115	130.7
Total	**13,346**	**89,463**	**670.3**

[46] Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г. XLVI. Харьковская губерния. С. 100, 101
[47] ЦСУ СССР. Всесоюзная перепись населения 1926 года. Национальный состав населения по регионам республик СССР; ЦСУ УССР: Ізюмська округа; Куп'янська округа; Довідник Сумської округи; Харківська округа.

Table 1.33. Jewish population of Eastern Ukraine in 1939–2001

Oblasts	1939	Victims[48]	Difference	1959	1989	2001[49]
Chernigov	31,887	4,000	27,887	12,502	6,184	1,531
Chernigov (city)	12,204			6,000	2,960	1,049
Kharkov	136,746	12,500	124,246	84,192	48,921	11,513
Kharkov (city)	130,250			65,000	48,200	11,176
Sumy	16,363	3,000	13,363	6,259	2,238	762
Sumy (city)	1,851			1,300	2,030	275
Poltava	46,928	22,340	24,588	12,287	6,668	2,001
Poltava (city)	13,120			3,600	2,510	732
Kremenchug (city)	19,880			4,600	3,900	909
Kiev	297,409	77,000	220,409	14,783	7,001	1,270

[48] Круглов А. И. Хроника Холокоста в Украине 1941–1944 гг. Запорожье. 2004. С. 181.
[49] Розподіл населення за національністю та рідною мовою. Перепис населення. Банк даних Укрстата.

Oblasts	1939	Victims[48]	Difference	1959	1989	2001[49]
Kiev (city)	224,236	48,731	175,505	153,466	100,584	17,962
Cherkassy	Founded in 1954			13,110	6,505	1,479
Cherkassy (city)	7,637			5,100	1,805	886
Total	**529,333**	**167,571**	**585,998**	**296,144**	**178,101**	**36,338**

Table 2.1. The Jewish population of Belarus in 1921–1939

Voivodeships and oblasts	1921	1926[50]	1931	1939[51]
Voivodeships of Poland				
Polesie	110,639		113,988	
Białystok	42,281		33,606	
Vilnius	24,173		41,499	
Nowogródek	71,876		82,852	
Total Poland	**248,969**		**271,945**	**258,000**
Okrugs of BSSR				

[50] Всесоюзная перепись населения 1926 года. Том X. Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика. 1928. С. 9–49.

[51] РГАЭ РФ, фонд 1562, опись 336, Д.Д. 966-1001 (Национальный состав населения по СССР, республикам, областям, районам), Д.Д. 256-427 (табл. 26. Национальный состав населения районов, районных центров, городов и крупных сельских населенных пунктов); Поляков, Ю. А., Жиромская, В. Б., Исупов, В. Население России в XX веке. Исторические очерки. Том 2. 1940–1959. М., 2001. с. 9. Таблица 1*.

Voivodeships and oblasts	1921	1926[50]	1931	1939[51]
Minsk		70,713		
Vitebsk		53,428		
Bobruysk		52,353		
Gomel		45,598		
Mogilev		34,643		
Mozyr		27,254		
Borisov		23,508		
Kalinin		19,289		
Orsha		24,253		
Polotsk		17,334		
Rechitsa		17,545		
Slutsk		20,861		

Voivodeships and oblasts	1921	1926[50]	1931	1939[51]
Oblasts of BSSR				
Vitebsk				77,173
Gomel				67,578
Minsk				117,615
Mogilev				79,739
Polesie				32,987
Total oblasts		**407,059**		**375,092**
Total BSSR				**633,092**

Table 2.2. The Jewish population of the Polesie Voivodeship in 1921–1931[52]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Brest	**23,840**	**19,526**	**15,630**	**32,280**	**28,820**	**21,440**
Kamenets-Litovsky			1,902			3,780
Vysokoe			1,994			3,600
Drohiczyn	**7,118**	**4,649**	**1,521**	**6,981**	**7,466**	**4,500**
Yanov			1,988			?
Motol			1,140			2,966
Kamen-Kashirsky	**2,002**	**617**	**617**	**4,037**	**670**	**670**
Kobryn	**9,998**	**8,009**	**5,431**	**10,527**	**8,727**	**5,617**

[52] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo poleskie 1921 r. T. 8; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo poleskie. Tab. 11; Российская еврейская энциклопедия (cities not listed in the census 1931).

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	**Cites**	**City**	**County**	**Cites**	**City**
Antopol			1,792			2,110
Divin			786			1,000
Kosov	**5,715**	**3,873**	**1,473**	**6,333**	**3,999**	**789**
Ruzhany			2,400			3,210
Luninets	**16,418**	**10,335**	**2,045**	**8,072**	**5,732**	**2,232**
David-Gorodok			2,832			
Gorodno			583			
Kozhan-Gorodok			783			1,200
Lachva			1,126			2,300
Stolin			2,966			
Pinsk	**21,438**	**18,618**	**17,513**	**25,385**	**21,490**	**20,220**
Logishin			168			320

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	**Cites**	**City**	**County**	**Cites**	**City**
Serniki			937			950
Pruzhany	**9,281**	**7,656**	**4,152**	**9,463**	**7,874**	**4,208**
Bereza-Kartuzskaya			2,163			2,360
Shereshevo			1,341			1,306
Sarny[53]	**14,829**	**9,438**	**2,808**			
Berezhnitsa			1,372			
Dabrovitsa			2,536			
Rakitnoe			566			
Vladimirets			1,263			
Vysotsk			893			
Stolin				**10,910**	**6,233**	**3,247**

[53] In 1931 it was part of the Wołyń Voivodeship.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
David-Gorodok						2,986
Gorodno						
Total	**110,639**	**82,721**		**113,988**	**91,011**	

Table 2.3. Jewish population of the Białystok Voivodeship (part of Belarus) in 1921–1931 (estimate)[54]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Białowieża	**1,349**					
Grodno	**27,260**	**22,637**	**18,697**	**31,520**	**26,259**	**21,159**
Indira			1,709			1,800
Skidel			2,231			3,300
Volkovyssk	**13,672**	**8,408**	**5,130**	**13,823**	**7,347**	**5,500**
Sviloch			1,959			742
Zelva			1,319			1,105
Total	**42,281**	**31,045**		**45,347**	**33,606**	

[54] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo białostockie 1921 r. T. 5; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo białostockie. Tab. 11.

Table 2.4. The Jewish population of the Vilnius Voivodeship (part of Belarus) in 1921–1931[55]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Braslav	**3,729**	**1,130**	**1,130**	**7,703**	**1,292**	**1,292**
Disna	**11,171,**	**6,597**	**2,742**	**11,948**	**8,423**	**6,000**
Druya			1,001			
Glubokoe			2,844			
Molodechno				**5,910**	**3,155**	**800**
Radoshkovitsy						1,389
Rakov						966

[55] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo wilenskie 1921 r. T. 8; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo wilenskie. Tab. 11.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Oshmyany			**3,803**	**7,056**	**4,269**	
Postavy			**833**	**2,769**	**883**	**883**
Vileyka	**8,916**	**1,925**	**718**	**6,113**	**871**	**871**
Radoshkovitsy			1,207			
Vilnius	**357**	**357**				
Molodechno			357			
Total	**24,173**	**10,009**		**41,499**	**18,713**	

Table 2.5. The Jewish population of the Nowogródek Voivodeship in 1921–1931[56]

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	Cites	City	County	Cites	City
Baranovichi	**10,191**	**6,605**	**6,605**	**16,074**	**12,054**	**9,680**
Kletsk						2,374
Lida	**15,284**	**5,419**	**5,419**	**14,913**	**8,855**	**6,355**
Ivye						2,500
Nesvizh	**11,828**	**9,610**	**3,346**	**8,860**	**6,693**	**6,693**
Kletsk			4,190			
Mir			2,074			
Nowogródek	**7,160**	**3,405**	**3,405**	**10,462**	**6,309**	**6,309**
Slonim	**15,318**	**9,293**	**6,917**	**12,344**	**8,605**	**8,605**

[56] Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Województwo nowogródzkie 1921 r. T. 8; Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dn. 9.XII.1931 r: Województwo nowogródzkie Tab. 11.

Counties and cities	1921			1931		
	County	**Cites**	**City**	**County**	**Cites**	**City**
Dyatlovo			2,376			?
Stolbtsy	**5,720**	**3,794**	**1,428**	**6,975**	**3,214**	**2,014**
Ivenets			945			1,200
Rakov			1,421			
Mir						?
Volozhin	**6,375**	**3,510**	**1,434**	**5,341**	**1,663**	**1,663**
Ivye			2,076			
Schuchin				**7,883**	**2,000**	**2,000**
Total	**71,876**	**41,636**		**82,852**	**49,393**	

Table 2.6. The Jewish population of the Byelorussian SSR[57]

Oblast	1939[58]	1959	1970	1979	1989
Brest	249,501	6,022	4,076	5,015	3,224
Vitebsk	77,173	20,232	15,080	17,343	12,696
Gomel	146,122	45,004	38,434	42,312	31,761
Grodno	31,858	3,424	2,653	3,199	2,207
Minsk (city)	70,998	38,842	46,330	47,057	39,135
Minsk	85,958	8,546	5,743	7,278	4,429
Mogilev	79,737	28,014	23,135	25,807	18,431
Total	**633,092**	**150,084**	**135,450**	**148,011**	**111,883**

[57] Всесоюзная перепись населения. 1926, 1939, 1956, 1970, 1979, 1989. БССР.
[58] Estimate.

Table 2.7. The Jewish population of Belarus in 1999–2019[59]

Oblast	1999	2009	2019
Brest	1,126	570	943
Vitebsk	4,633	2,127	1,561
Gomel	5,890	2,341	1,962
Grodno	937	537	905
Minsk (city)	10,140	5,187	5,699
Minsk	1,542	703	1,452
Mogilev	3,530	1,461	1,183
Total	**27,798**	**12,926**	**13,705**

[59] Итоги переписи населения республики Беларусь. Том 2. Минск, 2021. С. 228–255.

Table 2.8. The Jewish population of cities of Belarus in 1999–2019[60]

Cities	1959	1970	1979	1989	1999
Brest	1,315	1,378	1,233	1,080	415
Vitebsk		17,343	9,328	8,139	2,883
Gomel			26,416	22,574	4,029
Grodno	1,773	1,873	1,745		609
Mogilev	7,700	8,064	7,771	6,670	1,698
Orsha		2,698	2,399	1,977	614
Bobruysk				10,468	1,360
Borisov				1,964	565
Slutsk	1,275	1,009	777	606	168
Rechitsa		3,123	2,594	1,904	340

[60] Российская еврейская энциклопедия; Национальный состав населения Республики Беларусь и распространенность языков. Статистический сборник. Т. 1. Минск, 2001. С. 158–191.